

Def. Doc. # 1822

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Stenographic Minutes No. 26 of the 64th Session

Peers-House Proceedings of the Imperial Japanese Diet.

The Session opened at 10:13 a. m., Friday, March 17, 1933.

.....Omitted.....

* Minister of State Mr. ARAKI Sadao.

I, on behalf of the Army Authorities, wish to express our thanks for the telegram of gratitude and encouragement, which the President of the House of Peers, representing his House, sent to the Kwantung Army the other day, by way of congratulation on its suppression of Jehol Province. The main force of bandits was almost mopped up and Jehol Province has been cleared of them as far as its former border-line of the Great Wall, so that we are now almost in a position to formulate our general plan for future maintenance of public order there. I wish to take this opportunity of informing you of the outline of the subjugation and the course of operations made since last autumn.

As you are doubtlessly aware, Japan, with the unanimity of the whole nation, recognized the independence of Manchoukuo soon after the 63rd session of the Diet. The Japan-Manchoukuo Protocol was

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signed between the two countries and consequently the nature of the Kwantung Army's responsibility has been greatly changed and needless to say, the duties of co-operation in defense and the maintenance of public order have been additionally imposed on the Army in conformity with the Japan-Manchoukuo Protocol.

Accordingly the Kwantung Army has devoted its every possible effort to the restoration of public order in north Manchuria and though winter had then set in, it resolutely carried out its operations of subjugation without a rest and with a small number of forces, making nothing of the severe cold. The Army first subdued Ma Ping-San's Army and reached the bank of the Heilung kiang River in the north. In the west it subdued Su Ping-wen; and going over the great Khingan Mts. at a stroke, it subjugated the whole region of Holumbair. And then after a long pursuit of the enemy, it advanced as far as Manchuli, where it rescued the Japanese under confinement.

In the east the Army chased Ting Chap Li Tu and Wang Te-lin as far as the border of U.S.S.R. and swept them from the area. The triangular area of the southern Liaotung district thus came to be almost under control now, and in December the Kwantung Army withdrew its forces for the time being and endeavoured to center its effort solely upon the maintenance of public order in Jehol Province. Fearing the horrors of hostilities might extend to the innocent inhabitants, the Army, in the expectation that Tang Yu-lin would

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swear allegiance to it, tried several times to bring about a political settlement with him. However, although Tang-Yu-lin had once showed his vassal-like submission to the executive of Manchoukuo.

He did not make his position clear toward us under pressure from Chang Hsueh-liang and the Nanking Government. Moreover, he gradually allowed a number of bandits and the regular army of Chang Hsueh-liang to make their intrusion into the Province. Moreover he used the Province as a base of his military operations and disturbed the public order in Manchoukuo, openly assuming an anti-Manchoukuo and anti-Japanese attitude. Once he was informed that the atmosphere of the league of Nations became unfavorable to Japan, he assumed an anti-Japanese attitude much more boldly and much more positively, thus exposing the inhabitants of the Jehol Province to extreme impoverishment and hardship, until at last the Kwantung Army, upon consultation with the Government of Manchoukuo, decided to start its operations of subjugation in conformity with the Japan-Manchoukuo Protocol.

It is a patent fact Jehol Province is a territory of Manchoukuo, as you know from the Declaration issued upon its founding, to say nothing of the historical and geographical reasons. Similar to all past subjugations of bandits in other parts of Manchoukuo this is nothing but one of her domestic affairs. The subjugation of

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bandits and the maintenance of public order are invariably imperative necessities of Manchoukuo and the bounden duties of the Kwantung Army. This, however, at the time, provoked much discussion in one part of the world. I believe it was a result of not being well-informed as to the realities of the situation.

.....Omitted.....

With Chiang Kai-shek's forces going up to the north, the situation in the Peiping Tientsin area was completely changed. Chang Hsueh-liang's retirement was rumoured, and all generals have been struggling for supremacy; so that a change in the whole situation is expected. The Shanhsi Army has transferred a part of the forces from Chang chiakow to Tolun and is threatening to attack the flank of Jehol Province with the co-operation of the retreating volunteer troops. But I believe no aggravation of the situation would occur, unless the Chinese side would challenge us to war purposely and I pray that such may never be the case for the peace in the Far East.

.....Omitted.....

Countless efforts may yet be required in future for maintenance of peace in the whole of Manchoukuo, I believe, but the prospects of our success in this task are now almost in sight. I sincerely congratulate ourselves upon this successful first step towards the restoration of peace in the Orient, which has been the scene of

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disturbances for many years. Here I earnestly hope that from now on we will display our spirit of national unity much more with the and co-operation of every one of you proceed resolutely to accomplish as soon as possible our first aim of establishment of glorious peace.

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官報 號外

昭和八年三月十八日

第六十四回

貴族院議事速記録第六十六號

○ 帝國議會

昭和八年三月十七日（金曜日）午前十時十三分開

議

中

○

國務大臣（荒木貞夫君）

熱河省ノ平定ニ付キマシテ通般貴族院ヲ代表セ
ラレマシテ議長ヨリ國東軍ニ封シテ應請渡馬ノ
視電ヲ發キマシタコトニ付キマシテ茲ニ軍部營
局ト致シマシテモ或メテ御禮ヲ申上ゲマス
今ヤ略ボ兵匪ノ三刀ヲ掃蕩致シマシテ熱河省モ
省境ナル長城ノ根ニ到達ラ致シマシテ治安前途
ノ方策モ略々測シ得ルニ到リマシタノデ此ノ機
會ニ於キマシテ一應右ニ歸スルに並ニ昨秋以
來ノ行動ノ概其ヲ御報告致シタイト存ジマス。
御承知ノ如ク第六十三議會後閣セテク帝國ハ朝
野一致ノ總意ヲ以テマシテ滿洲ハ承認ヲ致
シタシタ。爾後閣ニ日滿議定書ヲ締結セラレマ
シテ關東軍ノ資給モ亦其ノ以前ト大イニ異ンテ
參列マシテ申ス迄モ大ク同軍ハ日滿議定書ニ基
ク共同防衛及治安維持ノ義務ヲモ加重セラレタ
ノデアリマス。依テ關東軍ハ北滿ノ治安克嚴ニ
全カラ盡シマシテ、當時處ニ參季ニ入リマシタ

Ref: 1000

ノニ拘ラス祁寒ヲ辭シ塞兵ヲ以テ寧日無キ前代
ヲ敢行致シマシテ先ヅ蘇州ヲ平ゲテ、北ハ黒
龍岸ニ逼シ、西ハ蘇州文ヲ前代致シマシテ、一
擊與安撫ヲ越エテ、呼倫貝爾一帯ノ地ヲ平定致
シマシテ、長驅萬里ニ迫入ヲ致シテ監禁邦人
ヲ救出シマシテ、アリスマス
東ハ丁超、季杜、王德赫ヲ追フテ、豫目々擄掠
ヲ精掃ラ致シテ、南方遼東ノ三角地帯モ亦今略
ボ平定ニ歸シマシテ、十二月ニ至シテ開東
軍ハ一先ヅ兵ヲ收メマシテアリスマス、爾後
尋ラ刀ヲ熱河省內ノ治安維持ニ努力致シマシテ
慘禍ノ生民ニ及バザラヌコトヲ願フテ幾回カ
湯玉璽ノ恭順ヲ期得致シテ政務の解決ヲ試ミタ
ノテアリスマスガ湯玉璽ハ一日滿洲門執政ニ討シ
テ巨額ヲトクニモ拘ラス一カ、張學良及南京
政府ノ強硬ニ迫ヒラレマシテ東ノ地版ヲ明ニ致
シマセヌ却ツテ逐次省內ニハ多量ノ兵匪及張學
良ノ正親軍ノ迫入ヲ許シマシテ該地ヲ復讐トシ
テ滿洲門ノ治安ヲ維持シ、公然遼東抗日ノ態度
ヲ取リマシテ而モ親皇ノ空氣ガ漸ク惡化ヲ傳ヘ
ラルルニ至リマス、其ノ態度愈々露骨極度
トナシテ熱河省住民ノ疲弊ト目撃トヘ、兵ノ進
ニ逼スル情況ニ至リマシタノテ總ニ滿洲門ト之
ガ前代ニ關スル點ヲ決定致シマシテ門兵軍ハ日

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滿鐵定章ニ基イテ行動ヲ開始スルニ至ツタノテ
アリマス。元來熱河省ハ御承知ノ如ク滿洲國ノ
領土デアコトハ從來ノ地理的歴史的關係ハ固
ヨリ滿洲國建國後ノ宣言ニ依リマシテ極メテ明
白ナル事實デアリマス、是ハ恰モ既往滿洲諸地
方ノ帯匪ト同様全ク滿洲國々内問題デアリマシ
テ、之ガ帯蕩及治安維持ハ寧ロ滿洲國必須ノ行
事デアリ又關東軍當然ノ責任アノデアリマス、
世界ノ一部ニ於テ當時此ノ問題ニ關シテ色々論
議セラレマシタコトハ蓋シ個中ノ消息ニ通ゼザ
ルノ致ス所ト信スルノデアリマス

中 略

而シテ蔣介石軍ノ北上ニ伴ヒマシテ京滬地方ノ
形勢ハ一變ヲ致シマシテ張學良ノ下野ガ傳ヘラ
レ目下各將領ガ勢力ノ抗爭極ニ此方面ニ於ケル
局面ノ變化ガ原因セラル、状況ニアルノデアリ
マス、又山西軍ハ一部ヲ張家口ヨリ多倫方面ニ
移動ヲ致シマシテ退却シ來レル義勇軍ヲ併セ熱
河省ノ側背ヲ脅威シツツアリマスルガ今後支那
側ニシテ故意ニ我ニ挑発シ來ラザル限りハ最良
ノ策大スルガ如キコトハナキモノト信ジ又近頃
平和ノ爲メ之ヲ希フモノデアリマス

中 略

全滿洲國ノ治安ニ關シマシテハ前途尙幾多ノ努

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4.

中略

刀ヲ必以ト信シマスルガ今ヤ略其ノ治安ノ善
礎ニ付テ曙光ヲ認メ得ルニ至リマシテ多年ノ禍
亂ヨリ東洋平和ヘノ第一歩ニ進ミ行キマシマコ
トハ、皇門ノタメ御同慶ニ答スル次第デアリマ
ス、此上ハ皆様ノ御賜刀ヲ得マシテ共ニ皇門一
致皇門ノ精神ヲ發揚シテ一日モ遠ニ初期ノ目的
ヲ達成致シマシテ光輝アル平和ノ確立ニ邁進イ
タシ厥イト庶幾フ次第デアリマス。

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文書ノ出所並ニ成立ニ關スル證明書 (三號)

自分官坂完孝ハ參議院庶務課長ノ職ニ居ル者ナル
處、茲ニ添附セラレタル日本語ニ依ツテ書カレ三
頁ヨリ成ル官報號外昭和八年三月十八日第六十四
回貴族院議事速記録第二十六號ト題スル書類ハ日
本政府（貴族院）帝國議會ノ保管ニ係ル公文書ノ
拔萃ノ正確ニシテ眞實ナル爲シナルコトヲ證明ス

昭和二十年 月 日 於東京

官坂完孝 (印)

右署名捺印ハ自分ノ口頭ニ於テ爲サレタリ

同日於同所

立參
會議
院人
速記
山記
田長

到 (印)

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